

President Elliot of Harvard College insists that the Western man cannot "cradle" nor "hustle" any better than an Easterner.

The English Law Times reports general complaint among lawyers of lack of business. "Crime and contention both are declining."

"Several of the European powers," sarcastically observes the New York Telegram, "are positively aching to try their new rifles and smokeless powders."

The Washington Star recommends that England should buy out France's fishing rights in Newfoundland. Even a high price for them, it thinks, would be preferable to war with France for forcible coercion of the colonists.

Nearly thirty thousand violent or sudden deaths occur every year in England calling for inquests, twice as many as the number of Germans killed in the Franco-German war, and for every violent death there are at least fifty accidents.

Alabama owns about four square miles of oyster beds, "and these beds are among the most valuable in the United States. Every barrel of oysters taken out of the State is to pay a tax of ten cents, which will pay the expense of inspection and put into the State Treasury about \$15,000 a year."

The Atlanta Constitution soliloquizes: "The people of Elkhon, Md., propose to erect a monument to the late George Johnston. He was not a famous soldier nor a statesman. All that he did was to write a history of his country. But so accurate and interesting did he make his book that his fellow-citizens of Cecil county are proud of him, and they desire to erect a monument that will show all who behold it how much they appreciated his work."

Odd little outline maps of New York city, colorless save for irregularly distributed little red and blue dots, are issued every week by the Health Department. The dots indicate the localities where, zymotic diseases exist, and almost invariably they follow the lines of the old water courses that used to thread their way along the surface of the island before the soil gave place to brick and cobbles. Wise persons still consult the maps that show these old water courses before deciding upon a place of residence in New York.

Are the large American cities ceasing to be American? interrogates the Boston Transcript. Last year, for instance, in Chicago there were 172,756 votes cast at the election, of which 88,509 were cast by naturalized citizens. This naturalized vote was divided as follows: Germans 33,002, Irish 20,254, Swedish 6864, English 5020, Canadian 4402, Bohemian 3447, Norwegian 2998, Polish 2774, Scotch 1810, Austrian 1507, Danish 1267, Russian 960, Hollanders 911, Italian 686, Swiss 628, French 547, Hungarian 169, other foreigners 402.

Many of the office buildings in Chicago carry no fire insurance, declares the News of that city, because the proprietors are satisfied they are practically fire proof, and the only money to be made by insurance agents is by underwriting office furniture, which is daily becoming more valuable in artistic quality and intrinsic worth. Plate-glass insurance men wax fat on these business palaces, for the ubiquitous small boy with his deadly sling can do more damage than a "2-11" fire to windows, but the all-around insurance man, his commissions held behind the vitreous walls of fire-proof architecture, can sympathize keenly with old Titmouse. He knows how it is himself.

According to the Boston Cultivator "the rate of farm wages has not declined, despite the depression to which farming business has been subjected. A young man willing to work can earn more money working for a good farmer than he can at many city employments, where the strife for position has cut down wages to little more than the price of board and clothes. In farm work board is generally included, and the clothes need not be expensive. It was not an uncommon thing for young men fifty or sixty years ago to work out until they accumulated money enough to buy farms. Men who thus worked their way up were really serving an apprenticeship, and made much better farmers than those who went into the business without this experience. It is not often that a young man can get wages more than enough for his board while learning his business. He can in farming."

# AT THE GOLDEN GATE.

## PRESIDENT HARRISON AND PARTY IN CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Harrison Presses an Electric Button Which Launches the Monterey-Coronet Description of the Train-Human Ingenuity Must Strain Itself to Devise Anything More Elaborate or Comfortable.

The morning of President Harrison's marine excursion from San Francisco opened with a fog enveloping the shores of the bay, but as the forenoon wore on the fog lifted and left the harbor sparkling in sunlight.

Notwithstanding the announcement that the invitations to accompany the President were limited to five hundred in number, the committee having charge of the excursion were besieged with applications from fully 5,000 persons who, being unable to secure coveted billets, crowded the steamers Uling and Garden City and numerous smaller craft which were crowded to the limit at the hour of the President's embarkation over 10,000 persons had left the shore to accompany him on the trip.

At 10:30 o'clock the Pueblo steamed out into the bay from Redwood wharf, and was soon followed by the warship Charleston, the Government steamers Rush and Maroon carrying the Federal officials, and the revenue cutters Rush and Corwin with the Custom House officials. As the Pueblo passed these vessels, which had formed a line about 300 yards apart, a salute was fired, and the band, which had been stationed on the Pueblo, played a patriotic air.

After the Government vessels had swung into the line other steamers and craft conveying unofficial excursionists made haste to follow, and with the white sails of the yachts skimming the sea, the pageant, from a marine point of view, had never been excelled on the Bay of San Francisco.

About 2 o'clock the Pueblo headed for the Union Iron Works. The vessels which had been lying in the stream waiting for her got under way and followed in her wake, making a marine procession several miles in length.

At the Union Iron Works the Pueblo was received with the blowing of whistles at the factory, and on all steam vessels in the harbor. The warship Charleston, which had followed the President's steamer all day, anchored a short distance from the Pueblo.

The President was taken off in a tug and paid an official visit to the Charleston, being received by a national salute when he boarded the vessel, and also when he took his departure. By this time the bay for a mile in every direction from the docks of which there were fully 30,000 people who came there to witness the launching of the armored coast defense vessel Monterey.

And labor had passed along, a great array nearly as large came on with the swinging step that characterized you when you carried the flag from your home to the field. They were sons of volunteers, literally marching in their fathers' steps, and so I love to think in the hands of this generation that is coming on to take our places on battlefields are safe, and that the honor and glory of the flag will be maintained. We may quietly go to our rest when God shall call us in the full assurance that his favoring providence will follow us, and that in your children valor and sacrifice for the flag will always manifest themselves.

Monarchs have traversed land and sea and history has recorded the magnificence of many a royal equipage, but no emperor ever had opportunity to enjoy such luxurious traveling accommodations as have been conferred by ingenious and comfort-seeking man upon the President of the greatest republic the nations of the earth ever beheld.

There have been many fine specimens of the car-builders' art previous to the creation of this "Presidential special," but it is questionable whether there is in railroad annals a more elaborately complete vehicle, more magnificent than the one which was prepared for the journey of the chief executive and his guests.

The great pan-American excursion train was regarded as being the acme of perfection, but that made its pilgrimage a year and a half ago, would have been many important improvements since that time to a close.

First in the string of five cars is the combination baggage, smoking, and library car. Afton, upon the forward portion of which is inscribed in large gilt letters the name of the President, is an admirable order, and looking as little like the ordinary everyday baggage car as could be easily imagined.

A narrow doorway, generally occupied by a swinging door, separates the baggage section from the smoking and library. The upholstery is of soft plush, and the furniture is of a charge comfort of these mortals who are privileged to use it.

Two bookcases, one on each side of the car, contain a couple of hundred standard works, and beneath each of the cases is a desk and a supply of writing material. Between the desk and the case is a clock in an electric screw-fan which faces a twin contrivance at the opposite end of the apartment; these, when in operation, will keep the atmosphere fairly clear and reasonably cool.

Columns in the name of the dining-car, and a more nearly perfect creation in the shape of a restaurant on wheels could not easily be found. The furnishings of the dining-car proper are supremely aesthetic. Cleanly waiters, clad in spotless white uniforms, are ready to attend to the needs of the guests. The kitchen lacks nothing, and is presided over by one of the most experienced Afro-American chefs.

Next the commissary headquarters is the President's car, the "New Zealand." So far as the history of the main interior is concerned, this is probably the least attractive subdivision of the train. The push is a dull variety of blue, and the curtains are seal brown. Here, and there newspaper representatives are quartered.

But beyond the somberly comfortable-looking drawing-rooms is a traveling paradise—the drawing-rooms occupied by the President and Mrs. Harrison. The apartments, which are on an elevated level, are of a most exquisite taste. The woodwork is enameled in white and decorated with the choicest floral patterns in gilt moldings, while the seats and sofas are covered with a rich shade of terra-cotta plush. A more pleasing effect would hardly be conceivable.

The "ideal" which is the car following immediately after the Presidential vehicle, differs materially from the other cars. Its interior is divided into six drawing-rooms, and each of these subdivisions possesses coloring and design distinctively its own.

More interesting than any other portion of the train to the millions of men, women, and children who will strive to see the President and Mrs. Harrison during the few days will be the "Vauxhall," the last car in the train. From its rear end the President will deliver

more than a few speeches, and, leaning over the brass-topped bronze fence, must of necessity shake many a horny hand, to say nothing of the hands that are not even moderately hard. When the train was inspected by Mrs. Harrison, shortly before the hour of departure, she expressed a decided preference for the Vauxhall as a day-car, and her judgment was applauded by the ladies of the party. The Vauxhall is a most comfortable and well-sleeping sections, upholstered in blue and red, and fitted in the rear of these and separated from them only by the buffet is the observation compartment, with plush-upholstered willow chairs provided to accommodate sixteen people, provided no one chair is burdened by more than one individual. The windows are large and are made of the finest plate glass.

# BIG WHEAT YIELD SURE

## GREAT ADVANCEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE PLANT.

Improvement in Illinois 17 Per Cent, and in Other States 12 Per Cent. - Loses Only in a Few Counties from Hessian Fly and Winter Killings - Glad Tidings.

The Farmers' Review says: "The recent rains have materially advanced the prospects of the crop. This improvement has averaged 7 1/2 per cent. in all the States, Kansas showing the least gain and Illinois the greatest."

"In Illinois the warm rains have improved the prospects 17 per cent., estimating on an average crop. Out of the eighty-five correspondents reporting only twenty-one report any damage from any cause, and in those counties the loss amounts to only 9 per cent. on an average. In many sections no spring wheat is sown, but in those counties where it is sown seeding is well along."

"Reports from fifty correspondents in Indiana show a gain of 3 per cent. in the State. Eleven counties report a damage of 6 per cent. from late freezing and other causes. Seeding of spring wheat is well advanced."

"Ohio shows a gain of 7 per cent. on condition, reports being received from sixty-one correspondents. Only twenty-two report any loss from freezing and thawing and wet weather, and these losses average only 1 per cent. for the season. A very little spring wheat is sown in the State, and that little is nearly all seeded."

"Michigan, nearly keeps pace with Ohio, showing a gain of 7 per cent. Twenty-eight counties show the prospects to be good. From eight counties comes a report of an average damage of 8 per cent. from insects, severity of snow and from frost. The work of seeding spring wheat has not yet begun, except in a few localities."

"The improvement in Wisconsin in the last thirty days amounts to 4 per cent. From twelve counties come reports of damage during the season, averaging 12 per cent. caused by winter killing and freezing in the fall. The sowing of spring wheat is not yet begun, except in a few localities."

"A rain of 10 per cent. is reported from Iowa, three counties only reporting any loss from winter killing. In these damage amounts to 12 per cent. The seeding of spring wheat in its various stages, in some counties being all in, in others just commenced, and in others not yet begun."

"Missouri has gained 8 per cent. in condition. From fifty-two counties come flattering reports of the prospects of an immense crop. Nine counties report a loss during the season of 8 per cent. on an average, most of this being due to the Hessian fly. Very little spring wheat is sown in the State, but where it is sown the seeding is advanced."

"From fifty-one correspondents in Kansas gratifying reports are received. Seven counties report a loss of 7 per cent. from the fly, from the dirt blowing off and leaving the seed bare, and from other causes. The seeding of spring wheat is progressing, finely, but very little is sown."

"From the reports of our correspondents we summarize by States the percentage of condition as follows: Illinois 103 per cent., Indiana 105, Ohio 101, Michigan 98, Kentucky 99, Wisconsin 94, Iowa 98, Missouri 103, Kansas 105."

# FUNERAL OF VON MOLTKE

Crowded Roads Bow Before the Remains of Germany's Great General.

The funeral services over the remains of Field Marshal Count Von Moltke took place in the ball-room of the general post office, in Berlin, yesterday. The veteran died, and where his body had been lying in state. Emperor William, the King of Saxony, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Saxe-Weimar, and Hesse, the principal members of the royal families of Germany, together with the leading German Generals, were present. The services lasted forty minutes.

The casket containing the dead Field Marshal's remains was then carried with much ceremony to the hearse, which was drawn by six of the Emperor's horses. After a brief stay at the general post office, the remains were placed upon a railroad car draped in black, which was there in waiting.

A leaden jury recently becoming disgusted with the "sass" administered to themselves as well as the lawyers and judges by the ruling emperor, the Sheriff to lock the latter up for a couple of weeks, and to his honor's great exasperation, he was incontinently juggled off to jail and placed in du-rum-ville, while the case went on smoothly with the most popular barkeeper in town occupying the judicial chair.

The best way to remove the smell of paint is to first render the room as nearly as possible air-tight by closing the windows, doors and other openings. Then, by the aid of the electric fan, blow the air out of the room, and throw on it two or three handfuls of juniper berries. After twenty-four hours the smell will have entirely disappeared. Another method of doing the same thing is to plunge a handful of now hay into a pail of water and let it stand in the newly painted room.

The annual snowfall in Colorado is enormous. At Dillon, according to the Enterprise, the snowfall there, from the first of November, 1889, to May 10, 1890, was twenty feet ten inches. At Arapahoe in 1887-8 by actual daily measurements, something like ninety feet of the beautiful fell between Nov. 1 and June 1. Of course it kept on settling all the time, and when spring opened up there wasn't more than six or seven feet on the ground.

Mr. Sydney J. Hickson, an English naturalist who has spent some time on the island of Celebes, has made some extensive observations of the corals of the Malay Archipelago. In regard to the food of corals, he is inclined to the belief that many of them may be vegetable feeders. No doubt the water in the vicinity of mangrove swamps is full of the debris of leaves and wood, which, sinking to the bottom, must enter the mouths of the coral animals. It is suggested that this may explain the vigorous growths often seen near extensive swamps.

# IN MEMORY OF GRANT.

## GROUND BROKEN FOR A MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIER.

Martial Mien and Sweet Voice of Child, Great Hallway of Freedom - Glorious Ensigns by General Horace Porter and G. A. R. Commander Freeman.

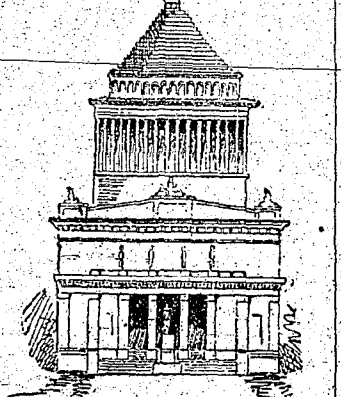
Ground has been broken for the monument which is to be raised at Riverside Park, New York, where rests all that is mortal of the great hero of the rebellion, Gen. Grant. The ceremony was performed amid the plaudits of thousands of citizens, the blare of trumpets, the beating of drums, the booming of cannon, the melody of children's voices, and the eloquence of orators.

There, upon the hillside, gathered the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and a number of other bodies, who, ranging themselves around the tomb, paid reverence to the memory of him whom all nations honored while he lived. On the Hudson River, decorated with bunting, lay anchored opposite the tomb the warship Yantic, and at two o'clock her guns commenced to belch forth a salute of twenty-one guns, which were fired at intervals of thirty seconds.

On the plain, near the mound where gathered the members of the Monument Association, the members of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., the leading members of the various Grand Army posts, and the orators who had been selected for the occasion.

Before the religious ceremonies commenced Lawson W. Fuller, at the head of 300 children from the Sheltering Arms Institution and a drum and pipe corps playing "America," marched past the tomb with flags drooping. Each child carried a bouquet of forget-me-nots, which were cast upon the tomb. The Marine Band played an overture, after which the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, chaplain of Department Commander Freeman's staff, offered prayer, and a chorus sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Commander Freeman presided and in a few words sketched his career to the day. After sketching his career to the day, he pointed out the marked literary ability shown in his dispatches and memoirs. Gen. Porter



spoke of the soldier in the most touching manner, reviewing his brilliant record from the beginning of the war until the time of his death.

The chorus sang "America," when Commander Freeman arose to initiate the particular ceremony of the day—the breaking of the ground for the monument. Before turning up the sod, Commander Freeman said that Greece had its heroes, men who won fame by a single act, or gave their lives to carry out a noble purpose. The world is full of monuments to the great and good of generations past—every nation has its sacred shrines. Rome thus kept alive the memory of her magnificent conquests and victories and the men who achieved them.

Eminent as the memorial to his birth, the monument to General Grant is not a monument to the great and good of America are dearer to us than any other. We hold with reverence the consecrated soil of Mount Vernon, lest we may disturb the ashes of our beloved Washington. We bow our heads in silence and lift our hearts in gratitude at the resting place of him whose homely features and loving, loyal heart will never fall from memory.

Our eyes fill with tears as we stand beside the monument of our beloved hero, and we think of the brave men who fell in the battle-field, died in the hospital, or wasted away in the stifling air of the death-dealing prison, said Commander Freeman. But we come to-day to perform the preparatory work for a monument to the grandest soldier of them all—Ulysses S. Grant. Born in comparative poverty, he made his way step by step to the highest honor which this nation could bestow. Without brilliant genius or gifts of oratory, he furnished inspiration for others and pushed right on in his purpose until the goal was reached. His ashes rest here, but our broad land is his burial place. We call him ours, but the nation of the most popular barkeeper in town occupying the judicial chair.

"We gather," said the speaker, "not simply as the representatives of the hundreds of thousands of living and dead whom he led to victory, but of the entire nation, the men who wore the blue. Now, in the presence of the Almighty God and these witnesses, we, the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, break the sod preparatory to laying the foundation of the monument which shall stand as a slight expression of the love of this nation for its great chieftain and shall tell to all the world that the United States of America does not forget her heroic dead."

At the close of his remarks Commander Freeman took the spade in his hands and with it tossed up the earth. This ended the ceremonies and the crowd dispersed.

Pixiu lamps with brass-mounted vases and silk umbrellas, shades are its fashion. The lamps are made of glass, porcelain and faience, and are mounted in brass and gilt mountings.

Phenex trays of various sizes and designed for pens, pins and other small objects, are this season out in decorated china and cut glass, the shades being much the same as those occurring in silver.

Trogones T. Trox is living in Paris, where he is writing articles on the syndicate system to earn subsistence and writing poems to satisfy and gratify himself. His articles go, but his poems are to be published only after death.

# 1880. 1891.

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## DRY GOODS

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## Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

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## GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

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FRESHWATER CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 285, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening or on before the full of the moon. Transient members are fraternally invited to attend. F. F. THATCHER, W. M. W. F. BIRKELMAN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second Saturday and fourth Friday in each month. W. M. S. CHALKLEY, Post Com. J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

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CRAWFORD AVALANCHE. St a Year, in Advance. Fine Book and Job Printing. COMMERCIAL STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.











## The Sunbeam.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The public debt decreased over \$1,000,000 during April.

How can any man read Grover Cleveland's recent expression: "If I should be elected President in 1892, etc.," and yet assert that he is not a candidate. The fact is that Grover is a more pronounced candidate than the anxious man who always tells you that he is "in the hands of his friends."—*Kalamazoo Telegraph.*

With the advent of Mayor Washburne to the chief executiveship of Chicago, the gamblers closed their huncs shops and started on a still hunt for greener pastures. Will our democratic friends inform us why a republican administration is regarded as "bad medicine" by all the thimble-riggers and stud poker dealers?—*Bay City Tribune.*

Encouraging reports as to the production of our own tin comes from California. At the Cajon mines, on the San Jacinto estate, which is in the center of a field of rich tin lodes, 20 miles in extent, they are reducing large quantities daily, and expect to increase this. The output from the mines already reaches 100 tons a day.—*National Tribune.*

Free sugar reduces the revenues \$6,000,000 a month, and every penny of that sum is saved to the people of the United States. The tariff is a tax when it is laid on an article which we must import. The Mills bill, however, made the blunder of letting tariff taxes stand and removing the duties from wool, which we can produce in sufficient quantities in this country.—*Det. Tribune.*

Reciprocity has set in strong and the feeble attempts of the democracy to stay its tide are simply ludicrous. At first they tried to discredit it by calling it free trade, but the people refused to believe them and give them credit for it. The difference between reciprocity and democratic free trade is that the former benefits America and the latter, England.—*Telegraph Herald.*

John E. Potts, Margaret E. Potts and A. D. Comstock, of the insolvent J. E. Potts salt and lumber company, have filed petition in the Wayne Circuit Court, charging fraud misrepresentation and betrayal of trust against David Tisdale, one of the receivers, and asking that the bill of sale and mortgages placed on the Potts logging railway company be set aside. Judge Reilly ordered Receivers Tisdale and Harmon to show cause why they should not answer.—*Det. News.*

Mr. Woolfenden made the great hit of the evening at the dinner of the Merchants and Manufacturers' exchange, Saturday night when he described the Detroit editor who beats the two horse act by riding three—a free trade horse, a protection horse and an old street car horse, all at the same time. He might have added that as the champion of the saloons also, the editor rides all three of his hobbies at a sort of Dea-canter.—*Detroit Journal.*

Chicago congratulated herself Monday night upon the accession of a Republican administration in local affairs. The appointments made by the newly-elected mayor were of an exceptionally high order, and gave promise of a regime in which business principles and not partisan ends, will rule. There is now every prospect that the World's fair city will be governed, for a time at least, with vigor, honesty and intelligence.—*Det. Tribune.*

Democratic organs that a year or more ago were moaning and groaning about "the evils of an enormous surplus in the treasury" are now just as much worried about "its present emptiness." According to the books, and the money has been freshly counted, there is just \$391,379,014.13 on hand. Of course it is a mere trifle, but there is more coming in, thanks to the McKinley bill and other wise Republican measures.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

In the past two years that we have held a contract with the Supervisors of this county to do the printing, Jim Decker, through some cleverness of himself and a certain Supervisor, has knowingly and dishonestly flouted over \$100,000 printing from this office that he had no right to, but we suffered the injustice rather than complain. That is played out this year. We now give Mr. Decker and his "tools" due notice that that kind of work will not be done here. Any job work given to that paper this year, by any county official, we will hold the county responsible for in a suit of damages, for a violation of contract. We like a hog—in his place—Mr. Decker. The Review asks only for his rights, and by the Eternal it will have them.—*Arenac Co. Record.*

### Additional Local.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour, &c. &c., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any store.

Of all the mean men in the world the meanest are those who subscribe for a paper, take it two or three years and then refuse to take it out of the office, or move away and will not pay for it. He is that cousin to the despicable cuss who gets you to trust him and then goes somewhere else to trade for fear he will have to pay the old debt. He is mean enough to talk through his nose to save wearing out his mouth.—*West Branch Herald.*

W. S. Chalker has one No. 9 Stove, (Cook) with elevated oven, new, and one Parlor Stove nearly new, which he will sell cheap.

"Bad breaks" have been characteristic of the Grant monument committee of New York, but it reversed things when it broke ground for the foundation of the monument the other day. May there be no more "breaks" to interfere with the early completion of this long delayed work.

Mrs. S. P. Smith's Millinery store is in Masters' building, two doors east of the opera house. It will not pay anyone to reduce her prices.

South Joliet, Ill., comes up smiling with a \$500,000 manufactory of tin plate, to be managed by Englishmen whose family has for generations been engaged in the successful making of the article. The operations for this will furnish a better market for farm products than the whole of some foreign countries.—*National Tribune.*

H. Joseph, at the Opera House store has received a full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets, of the latest styles.

Anti-McKinley bill journals are making much less noise than formerly. With wheat at \$1.25 a bushel, corn at 85 cents; with sugar and coffee at reduced prices and the little tin dinner set, the farmer and laborer are no longer disposed to listen to the false notes that emanate from the free trade organs.—*Bay City Tribune.*

Workmen will notice that I am having a big drive in Paris, half wool, at \$1.00 per pair. Boy's suits at \$1.50. Men's working shirts, 45 cents. Boys pants, 40 cents. All at Max Lewinson's, next door to the Post Office.

A fact which must not be lost sight of in any discussion of republican management of the finances of the nation, that since Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated president, we have paid \$265,000,000 of the bonded debt, canceling that amount of bonds and stopping the interest thereon.—*Toledo Blade.*

Every person who purchases \$20.00 worth of goods of H. Joseph, will receive a copy of the life of General Sherman. The goods need not all be purchased at one time. Each purchase is punched in a ticket which the customer will receive when he makes his first purchase.

A year from now, when the United States gets to making its own supply of tin-platers, our exports of iron and steel will exceed our imports. It is a great triumph for protection, that under our tariff system, the United States now leads the world in the production of both iron and steel.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A full line of Men's Working Pants for \$1.00; Working Shirts 45 cents; Boys' Pants 40 cents; Boys' Suits at \$1.50. The best Suits ever offered before at \$3.00. All these bargains to be had at Max Lewinson's, next door to the Post Office.

### To Whom it May Concern.

Those owning fine pianos may now safely rely upon having their instruments tuned, by a gentleman of unquestionable skill, as the following letter will show:

APRIL 25th, 1891.

Having had frequent opportunities of testing the work of Mr. Rhodes, and finding it entirely satisfactory, I can recommend him with pleasure.

PROF. GEORGE BOARDMAN.

MR. W. G. RHODES, city.  
DEAR SIR—Allow me to say that your tuning of my piano has been done to my complete satisfaction, and that I shall gladly recommend you to all parties who desire to have first-class work done, by a conscientious and painstaking tuner.

Very truly yours,

PROF. A. W. PLATTÉ.

SAGINAW, Mich., April 25th, 1891.

Mr. C. M. Norris:

Mr. Rhodes having tuned my piano, now gives me the opportunity of saying that his work shows him to be a thoroughly first-class piano tuner, one it gives me sincere pleasure to recommend. Knowing how difficult it is to obtain otherwise than temporarily, the services of a fine tuner, I congratulate you upon having this gentleman permanently associated with you.

Yours truly,

PROF. C. E. CRANZ.

In this connection it is proper for me to say that since Mr. Rhodes arrived in Saginaw he has tuned many of the fine pianos in the city, and the expression of satisfaction of the owners is as pronounced as that of the above professional gentleman, and I now know that this valley can boast of having as fine a piano tuner and repairer as can be found in the state.

C. M. NORRIS.

"If free sugar is a messenger of glad tidings, why not other necessities?" asks a small Ohio contemporary, echoing free trade organs in Eastern cities. "Why shouldn't a tariff reduction affect clothing, hats, carpets, blankets and everything else in the same way?" There is an old adage about answering a fool according to his folly, which tempts us to ask this writer if brains are intended to solve human problems, why he does not use his own to answer his inquiries, but on second consideration it is feared that brains are something unknown to his composition. Yet it is such inquiries as these, filling the weekly local papers by which the minds of large masses of people are influenced, and the Press proposes to briefly reply to these questions. We cannot supply ourselves with sugar. We have tried it and failed. We consume annually nine times more sugar than we can raise even under a high protective duty. Sugar is therefore a non-competitive article, and it has been put on the free list, where all non-competitive articles belong under the protective policy. We can make clothing, hats, carpets and blankets to supply our own needs, but in order to do it must pay a higher rate of wages to employees than is paid abroad. This protective duty enables manufacturers to do. At the same time inventive genius and competition in sales keep down the prices of such commodities and they can be bought, grade for grade, as cheaply here as abroad. They are articles on which foreign competition would ruin our manufacturers but for protection.—*New York Press.*

Commander-in-Chief Venzey, G. A. R., issues a stirring general order in behalf of Memorial day. The following is an eloquent passage from it.

"Let no grave be unvisited, no comrade forgotten; and as our children and children's children shall ask: 'What mean ye by this service?' let us point them to the sacrifices of our comrades whom death has mustered out forever, and whose devotion to our nation, which today under one flag is marching on to its glorious destiny, a future assured to this and the coming generations by the conflicts and victories of the period which this day recalls and signifies. Standing by these sacred wounds let us urge that never, while the flowers shall wake to life, while the released waters shall course from the mountains to the sea, while the emancipated earth shall with each returning spring, wave its banners of green, shall these memories be unperformed or the achievements they celebrate be forgotten. Let the day be in no manner diverted from its true purpose, but let it be made to teach to the fullest extent its great lesson of patriotism."

He urgently recommends the attendance of the posts upon some church service, where the minister has been invited to deliver an appropriate discourse; also that the school teachers and children be more numerous enlisted in patriotic exercises at the last session before Memorial day, and in providing flowers for the graves.

The news that the late mail to Brazil, weighed nearly four tons furnishes a measure of our increasing trade relations with that country. This is by far the largest mail ever dispatched in that direction. As every one will see, the increasing correspondence must relate almost exclusively to business. Social and personal correspondence must have a comparatively small part in South American mails.

The inauguration of the President's policy of reciprocity is the only cause in sight for this growth in postal communication. This indication of this policy is to be crowned with important successes have been prompt in their appearance. But few steamers have passed between this country and Brazil since the president's propositions for reciprocal trade were accepted. The increase of our outgoing mails shows that American trade will be prompt to take advantage of the new fields. Those are signs that the first fruits of opening new markets are to be reaped at an early day.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

From every section comes news of the rapid growth in membership of the republican clubs. Every republican who reads this and who desires the success of the greatest political party this country has ever possessed, if not a member, should at once have his name enrolled upon the roster of a republican club. If already a member see to it that your republican friends also become members. These clubs are going to play an important part in the great campaign of next year, and every republican in the land should esteem it an honor to be connected with them, either in an honorary or active capacity.

As a practical illustration of what the McKinley bill is doing for the country, the following facts will prove hard for the free traders to get over: Last year William H. Heworth, contract agent of the Ocean Steamship Company (Savannah line), was making contracts for the carrying of English cotton ties to the South in 1,000 ton lots. This year that same gentleman is making contracts for American cotton ties in 1,000 ton lots for the same section. Thanks to Mr. McKinley, the purchase money is kept at home.—*N. Y. Press.*

## Now is Your Chance!

Having purchased Mr. Lyon's interest in the business here we are now offering all of our large stock at PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU

We intend in the next 30 days to reduce our stock 1/2 in order to make room for the new goods now in transit. Having secured the services of Mr. JULIUS MERZ he will be glad to meet all of his old friends, and show to them some of the Rare Bargains we are offering in the

**Latest Patterns of Prints, Gingham, American Serges, Cassimeres &c.**

WE HAVE THE Finest Line of Groceries in the Place, —all of which was purchased—

Before the Advance in Prices, which enables us to offer them below the jobber price. Come and see us before making your purchases.

**D. B. CONNER,** Grayling Michigan.

### The Century.

THE MAY CENTURY begins a new volume, and in it are begun several new features of what THE CENTURY calls its "summer campaign." "The Squirrel Inn," by Frank R. Stockton, is one of the principal and most popular of these new features.

The long promised papers (two in number) on the Court of the Czar Nicholas I. are now begun, the frontispiece of the magazine being a portrait of the Emperor Nicholas. These papers are by J. W. Aldrich, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the country. "Pioneer Mining Life in California" is a description from personal experience of adventures and mining methods in 1849 on the tributaries of the Sacramento River and the Trinity. It is a day-to-day description of the conditions of mining life in 49 and 50.

Among the separate papers none is more striking than that of F. Hopkinson Smith, who made a special trip to Bulgaria to gather impressions for THE CENTURY. Mr. Smith, entitled his paper "A Bulgarian Opera Bouffe," and illustrates it not only with photographs of prominent persons but with sketches from his own pencil.

The first article in the number is a paper by C. F. Holder entitled "Game Fishes of the Florida Reef," strikingly illustrated after sketches by the author.

Ex-Minister John Bigelow gives a chapter of secret history which he calls "The Confederate Diplomats and their Shirt of Nessus." Mr. Bigelow shows how the institution of slavery handicapped every effort made by the Confederate diplomats, and he severely criticizes the government of Jefferson Davis as lacking in knowledge of and regard for foreign prejudices, and wanting a firm hold of facts as they were.

Other interesting papers are those on "Visible Sound" by the English singer, Mrs. Margaret Watts Hughes, with comment by Mrs. S. B. Herrick of THE CENTURY staff. The literary paper of the number is by Miss Josephine Lazarus, and is an interesting study of the character and career of the late Louisa May Alcott, the popular writer for children. Portraits are given of Miss Alcott and her father.

Besides the beginning of Mr. Stockton's story, "THE CENTURY" includes further chapters of Dr. Eggleston's "Faith Doctor"; the story "Old Gus Lawson," by Richard Malcolm Johnston; and "In Beaver Cove," by Matt Cinn.

In "Topics of the Time" are discussed the accomplishment of Copyright, the new law being analyzed and explained.

Reciprocity is a good thing, but home markets are a vastly better. One American workman is a better customer for our farm products than 100 possible consumers in South America or Europe. Our own people are the most lavish purchasers in the world. Let us try to sell them as much as possible of the \$800,000,000 worth of the goods they now buy abroad every year. We can have reciprocity too, but we must be careful not to sacrifice our home markets in the elusive chase after foreign ones of much less value.—*National Tribune.*

Since Daniel E. Soper issued his original and only table setting forth the profits and losses of farming in this state, which shows that the farmers are losing millions of dollars every year, we have not heard of any whole sale slaughter of Michigan farms and a general stampede of the farmers to Russia or East India or any other highly fruitful country. The agriculturist is staying right by his farm, attending to business as usual. Evidently he doesn't believe in Daniel's theoretic figures. He rather surmises it is another McKinley bill lie.—*Three Rivers Tribune.*

## A GREAT CYCLONE

WILL WAGE FOR TWENTY DAYS Commencing on May 1st, 1891.

In all of our Departments, Prices will be Knocked down without Mercy.

We have to heavy a stock on hand, and must reduce it before the season is gone, so down goes the prices and up comes the sales!

An elegant assortment of Hosiery, sold elsewhere at 50c, for 27 1/2c per yard.  
A big lot of Criterion Dress Gingham, worth a shilling if they are worth a cent, all new goods, at 6c per yard.  
A lot of Indigo Blue Prints, you all know what they are worth, at 6 cents per yard.  
A lot of fine Sateens, would be cheap at a shilling per yard, at 8 cents per yard.  
A new lot of Ladies Gause Undervests, goes for less than the worth its thread, 6 cents a pair.  
Great bargains to correspond in our large assortment of Gents and Children's Clothing.  
A big line of Ladies, Gents and Children Shoes and Slippers, half given away.

The lack of space hinders us from giving you our numerous bargains in detail. Come early and see for yourself.  
Bear in mind, we buy direct from the manufacturers, and pay the lowest prices, and we can sell at a profit and sell you goods for less than some one else cost price.

Note the place well!

**H. JOSEPH,** OPERA HOUSE STORE, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.**

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:  
A Cheap House and desirable lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogden Street. Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.  
Jan 29, 1891. O. PALMER.

## UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!

AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Children's ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

The Bazaar is Now Open!

COME AND SEE US! WE have a large assortment of TOYS, NOTIONS, BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC, and a choice selection of

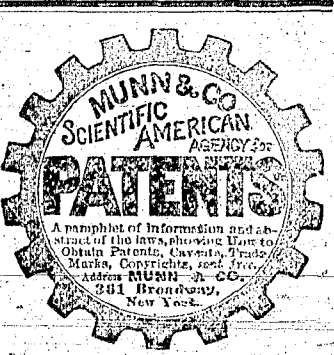
CANDIES & CIGARS Which we will sell at prices that will suit.

Store on Cedar Street in rear of the Land Office.

**WRIGHT & JACKSON,** Grayling, Michigan.

**I. M. SILSBY,** ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

PLANS and Specifications furnished upon application with promptness and dispatch.  
Post Office, Rosecommon, Mich.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.  
**\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds.**  
Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Others of these securities are not to be found with this bank. All securities are of the highest quality and will be sold at a profit. A full list of securities will be sent to any party who will send a card to the undersigned, enclosing a small fee for postage.  
March 1891. J. E. HAYES, Secy.

ADVERTISERS: If you wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORR & THOMAS.















# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## THREE BUILDINGS LEFT.

BRIGHT CROP PROSPECTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

War Between Factions of the Catholic Diocese of Montreal and Buffalo—Imported Labor to Out the Strikers in Pennsylvania—Forest in Dakota and Minnesota.

### RAVAGED BY FIRE.

Many Places Suffered Severe Losses—A Minnesota Town Wiped Out.  
Lyle, Minn., was visited by fire. The total loss on property was \$100,000. The fire broke out in a vacant hotel. Two depots, two hotels, two elevators, Lund & Lund's store, John Miller's store, three saloons, Knudson's hardware store and several meat markets and barber shops were burned. Three business buildings are left. Lightning struck the elevator shaft at Lyle, Minn. There was no insurance, and the loss is estimated at \$50,000. A fire started in the sawmill of H. S. Southard at White Gravel, McLean Co., Pa. The mill and general store were consumed with a loss of \$30,000. Of skilled logs 100,000 feet were burned. At Scranton, Pa., fire destroyed the barns of the Scranton Electric Street Railway. Thirty cars were damaged. The total loss will reach \$50,000. The fire was caused by the careless handling of a light by a boy. At Hastings, Neb., fire destroyed George Miller's furniture house, loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$12,000. At Chatham, Ont., Norwood's grain elevator and Tighe & Steiner's produce warehouse, with their contents, were burned; loss, \$50,000; partially insured.

### PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Winter Weather Promises the Largest Crop.  
A bulletin issued from the Government office at Washington says:  
The weather has been especially favorable for all growing crops throughout the grain regions of the Northwest and the central valleys. Exceptionally early and warm weather favored farm work, and early snow in Minnesota and Dakota is in excellent condition. The light frosts which occurred during the latter part of the season did not prove injurious. In the winter wheat region, extending from the Ohio Valley westward to Kansas and southward to Texas, the crops are in excellent condition. Wheat and corn are growing abundantly in the central valleys. The warm, clear weather has caused very rapid evaporation, and although there has been an excess of precipitation during the season, there are many localities in the central valleys where additional rain would prove beneficial and the indications are that there is a possibility of rain in the early part of next week. In the cotton region, cool nights have retarded growth, and crops are generally in need of irrigation. Oregon reports normal weather conditions, and wheat prospects are excellent, but rain to the east of the Cascades would be beneficial. California reports that the weather and hot weather damaged the grain crops materially in the latter part of the week. Frosts in the coast counties have slightly damaged the fruit prospects. Hay is in progress in southern California; prospects good.

### LOOKS BAD FOR THE STRIKERS.

Pittsburgh Operators Threaten to Import 7,000 Negroes as "Italians."  
The expected success in the Pennsylvania coke districts is the cause of a new importation of 7,000 workmen from the East, many of them to be negroes and Italians. The operators have little to fear, except that they must run their plants smoothly. Citizens generally are indignant that steady skilled labor seems about to be driven from the field by the threatened invasion of ignorant and by no means desirable labor. The operators claim that it will be made in order to make room for the new men coming into the region; but labor officials say they will be able to prevent the bulk of them from going to work. Rev. Father Lambing, a power among the Catholics of the region, severely denounced the laborers, calling them "scoundrels" and "blackguards." He also created a sensation by repeating his advice that the men return to work. At the Polish celebration he also reiterated those views.

### PRELATES FALL OUT.

Bishop McQuaid Says He and His Diocese Have No Connection with the Catholic Union.  
Bishop McQuaid of Rochester has issued a pastoral letter in which he says: "For over ten years this diocese and its bishop have been misrepresented and maligned in a manner shameful by the Catholic Union and Times, a weekly newspaper published in Buffalo by the Buffalo Catholic Publication Company, with the full approval of the right reverend bishop of Buffalo." The bishop avers that the paper referred to "labors to foment insubordination among priests and people, it keeps alive and keeps burning the fire of the two dioceses, it disturbs the peace of this one, it is a constantly recurring source of scandal to many, running into sin and shame." Therefore the bishop protests against the circulation of the paper in his diocese, and urges that measures be taken if his letter does not prove effectual.

### ON THE DIAMOND.

How the Clubs Engaged in the National Game Stand.  
Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
W.	1	2	3
Boston	1	2	3
Cleveland	2	1	4
Chicago	3	3	2
Pittsburgh	4	4	1
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
W.	1	2	3
Baltimore	1	2	3
St. Louis	2	1	4
Indianapolis	3	3	2
St. Louis	4	4	1
WESTERN ASSOCIATION.			
W.	1	2	3
Denver	1	2	3
Omaha	2	1	4
Minneapolis	3	3	2

### Forest in Northern Minnesota.

Dispatches from many Northern Minnesota points state that a heavy frost prevailed in eight or ten counties. In Kitten County fire formed and in Polk, Hubbard, and Marshall young wheat and oats were cut down.

### Snow Falls in South Dakota.

At Pierre, S. D., a heavy all day and some quite hard, which will destroy the early vegetation when was forced forward by the hot weather. At Pierre snow fell, but no damage will result to crops, as the snow will provide needed moisture.

### Gave His Cash to an Officer.

Rev. Father Brady, of Minneapolis, who arrived at New York from Europe, appeared at the Jefferson Market Court seeking assistance to recover \$2,000 in cash and a check for \$2,000 on the New National Bank of Minneapolis, which he says he entrusted to a policeman, who feeling capable of carrying for himself.

### Stole Everything but the Mills.

Some parties went to LaVinsky's Mills near Verden, Ala., and carried off everything except the mill. The company was valued at several thousand dollars. The country about Verden is infested with a daring band of robbers, who have in the

## THEY WERE AT CHATTANOOGA.

Property Valued at \$250,000 and Covering Twenty Acres Destroyed.  
At Chattanooga, Tenn., fire started in Campbell & Co.'s furniture factory on King street and spread to four houses, destroying property covering twenty acres of ground, valued at \$150,000, on which there is a total insurance of \$150,000. The losses, as nearly as can now be estimated, are as follows: East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, one depot and contents and fifty loaded and twenty-five empty cars, \$125,000; Campbell & Co., \$75,000; G. G. Lilly's new unoccupied block, \$10,000; Peck's warehouse, \$10,000; other small buildings, \$20,000. The newly erected Mountain City flouring mill, valued at \$200,000, was barely saved. During the fire several carloads of fireworks and other combustibles exploded, terrifying the spectators and those working to save the flames. The fire department had only three engines, and could do little effective work, especially as a second fire occurred while the first one was still in progress.

### DARING TRAIN ROBBER.

He Undertakes Single-Handed to Hold Up a Passenger Train.  
A passenger traveling from Cracow to Lemberg, near Vienna, in a night express train suddenly drew two revolvers and with one in each hand demanded of his three fellow travelers in the same carriage their money and valuables. A frightful struggle ensued in the narrow compartment. Although the men assailed were unarmed they fought with desperation. The ruffian used his revolvers, killing two of the men in succession. The third passenger grappled closely with the assassin, who fired in vain, but not without effect. Having captured all the chambers of his revolver, the assassin tore himself from the grasp of his antagonist, burst open the car door and jumped from the train while it was going at full speed.

### DEFEAT THE TROOP.

All Efforts to Capture Manuel Garcia, the Cuban Bandit, Unavailing.  
"No one has yet claimed the \$20,000 reward offered for the capture of Manuel Garcia, the notorious Cuban bandit. Robberies and murders attributed to him have been frequent of late and active measures for his capture have been ordered upon the Government. There seems to be a general belief that he receives warning whenever an attempt is made to capture him by the troops. The belief that even if he was captured and delivered to the authorities the reward would not be paid is matter of general comment in Havana.

### MENACE TO THE CROPS.

A Teacher and Her Pupils in Danger from Michigan Forest Fires.  
The forest fires raging in Michigan almost caused a tragedy at Mann's Station. The flames were being driven in front of a school house and the children were in danger. The teacher, Mrs. Mann, and her pupils were completely shut out from escape and all around them the flames were roaring from thirty to fifty feet in the air. The little crowd rushed back into the schoolhouse, closed the door and wooden blinds and were ready to be sacrificed. This was the situation when a posse of neighbors rushed through the fire line and rescued them.

### WITCH IS FOUND.

The Veteran Speculator Captured at Evansville, Ind.  
B. F. Hutchinson, the Board of Trade member, did not go to Chicago as he thought. He was arrested by the chief of police. Mr. Hutchinson says that the reason why he left Chicago was because his wife was taking steps to have him sent to an insane asylum. He does not think he is insane, but he says that in the last three months he has lost over \$50,000 and that his mind has been so affected that if he had been left alone he would have come out all right.

### BLAIR AND THE CHINESE.

The Action of the Chinese Government Excites No Surprise at Washington.  
The Blair incident occasioned little surprise and scarcely any comment at Washington. It was generally understood at the time of the appointment that the Chinese Government had no objection to the appointment of Blair, and the only wonder is that formal notification was not sooner given. However, Chinese diplomacy is very procrastinating and roundabout in its methods. Mr. Blair himself declines to give any particulars concerning the action of the Chinese Premier.

### EXPELLING THE JEWS.

Eight Hundred Families Ordered by the Authorities to Leave Kiev.  
Eight hundred Jewish families have been ordered to quit Kiev forthwith. The well-to-do have already gone, but the poor are still in the city. The authorities are anxious to get rid of the Jews, and the poor are being driven out of the city. The authorities are anxious to get rid of the Jews, and the poor are being driven out of the city.

### STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Ten Thousand Men Employed in the Building Trades at Pittsburgh Out.  
Five thousand carpenters, 1,700 bricklayers, 1,000 stonemasons and 1,500 plumbers and mill hands quit work at Pittsburgh, determined to stay out until their employers concede the eight-hour day. Under the lockout policy adopted by the Builders' Exchange, every man employed in the building trades will be drawn into the fight, making a total of over 15,000 men who will lay down their tools.

### TRADE IS IMPROVING.

R. G. Dun & Co. in Their Weekly Review Give an Encouraging Report.  
Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review says: "Business is large in volume and sustained by general confidence as to the future. Wheat and flour exports from Atlantic ports continue for several days past, and while reports of foreign crop prospects are not favorable, there is really no reason to anticipate any shortage or unusual demand from abroad prior to the close of the current crop year. The possible demand next year has to meet an exceptionally favorable crop outlook."

### MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

The Accounts of a Missouri Bank Nearly \$100,000 Short.  
Captain H. W. Covington, cashier of the Farmers and Traders' Bank of Montgomery, Mo., has disappeared and his employees are looking for his whereabouts. The bank is nearly \$100,000 short, and the accounts are nearly \$100,000 short.

### BIG BLAZE AT BOSTON.

The Codman Building Destroyed, Entailing a Loss of \$70,000.  
The Codman Building, adjoining the American House, was burned at Boston. Loss about \$70,000. The guests of the American House were frightened and fled, but the building was not harmed. Several firemen were made unconscious by smoke and one was injured by a fall.

### Thought to Be the Ripper.

A man known as "Freddie No. 1" is under arrest in New York for the murder and mutilation of the abandoned woman, Catherine Brown.

## LIFE AND DEATH.

Like unto day, from morning until eve,  
Life and, as all days do vary so,  
Is each life different. And, as we know,  
Not what the day will be, and yet believe  
"Twill pass as have others, that the thought  
Does but forewarn another day more bright.  
So 'twill be with life; we may not understand,  
Yet, trusting Him, we tread the pathway  
To Death, and find upon his darkened  
shore  
A Heavenly bark, by Heavenly angels  
manned,  
Which bears us swiftly o'er the dividing sea  
To perfect life beyond the grave."  
—Harry L. Duclap, in Drake's Magazine.



HENRY W. BLAIR, Minister to China.

### Due to the Lymp.

One of the consumptive patients treated at the Montefiore Home in New York with Koch's lymph has entirely recovered, and the physicians think the cure due to the use of the lymph.

### Butler Will Appeal the Case.

General Butler is understood, is preparing to take to the Supreme Court of the United States the case of Mrs. Johnson, over which he has had so much trouble with Judge Carpenter at Boston.

### Quarrelled Over a Boundary Fence.

John A. Hooker and John B. Derreux, both prominent citizens of Pine Bluff, Ark., quarrelled over the location of a boundary fence. Hooker shot and fatally wounded Derreux.

### The Jury Disagreed.

The jury in the case of Plenty Horses, the Shaw Indian on trial for the murder of Lieutenant Casey, disagreed and were discharged.

### The Kentucky Way.

At Elizabethtown, Ky., William Showers was shot dead by Charles Moore, his brother-in-law, who accused Showers of killing his sister.

### Freight Train Ditched.

A freight train on the Southern Pacific was wrecked near San Jose, Cal., and the brakeman George Manley and Engineer John Tull were fatally injured.

### Three Girls Killed.

Three girls were burned to death and two others were badly burned in a fire which broke out in a factory at New York. The fire was started by an explosion of powder.

### Secured a License.

The American Trotter Register Association, at Chicago, with the object of publishing a horse register, secured a corporation license. The capital stock is \$100,000.

### Victory for the Lottery Company.

At New Orleans, the Supreme Court has decided the lottery mandamus case in favor of the lottery company.

### The Green Bug Again.

It is stated that a small greenish insect is doing great damage to wheat in Rich and Russell Counties in Kansas.

### Suicide of a New York Lawyer.

In New York, John R. Elwood, 60 years old, was found dead in his bed-room. He killed himself by taking chloroform.

### Thinks She's Insane.

Prof. John Dickinson, Anna Dickinson's brother, is satisfied that his sister's mind is unbalanced.

### A Forest on Fire.

Flames raged in a forest near Millville, N. J., and a swath through the timber six miles long and four miles wide was burned.

### To Be a Fair Attendant.

General Grant's old log cabin in St. Louis, Mo., is to be moved to Chicago as a World's Fair attraction.

### To Make Gun Cotton.

A plant for the manufacture of gun cotton is soon to be established by the Government in Central Pennsylvania.

### Arrival of Immigrants.

Eleven hundred European immigrants arrived in Boston. They will settle in New England.

### Ended His Misery.

Louis Berdick, a St. Louis draughtsman, killed himself. He was suffering from an incurable cancer in the mouth.

### Cotton Oil Mills Pool.

All the cotton mills in Arkansas, with one exception, are said to have formed a pool, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

### Turned the First Soil.

The first sod of the tunnel to be built between Detroit and Windsor, Ont., has been turned.

### Colonel Ingersoll Ill.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is confined to his bed in New York, seriously sick with the grip.

### Ex-King Tammany Dead.

Advices from Samoa, via Melbourne, state that ex-King Tamases is dead.

### THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$3.25	@ 6.50	
Hogs—Shipping Grades.	3.00	@ 5.25	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.	1.05	@ 1.10	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.95	@ 1.00	
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.	.85	@ .90	
WHEAT—No. 4 Red.	.75	@ .80	
WHEAT—No. 5 Red.	.65	@ .70	
WHEAT—No. 6 Red.	.55	@ .60	
WHEAT—No. 7 Red.	.45	@ .50	
WHEAT—No. 8 Red.	.35	@ .40	
WHEAT—No. 9 Red.	.25	@ .30	
WHEAT—No. 10 Red.	.15	@ .20	
WHEAT—No. 11 Red.	.05	@ .10	
WHEAT—No. 12 Red.	.00	@ .05	
WHEAT—No. 13 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 14 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 15 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 16 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 17 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 18 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 19 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 20 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 21 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 22 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 23 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 24 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 25 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 26 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 27 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 28 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 29 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 30 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 31 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 32 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 33 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 34 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 35 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 36 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 37 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 38 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 39 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 40 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 41 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 42 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 43 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 44 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 45 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 46 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 47 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 48 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 49 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 50 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 51 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 52 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 53 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 54 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 55 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 56 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 57 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 58 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 59 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 60 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 61 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 62 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 63 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 64 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 65 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 66 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 67 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 68 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 69 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 70 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 71 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 72 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 73 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 74 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 75 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 76 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 77 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 78 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 79 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 80 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 81 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 82 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 83 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 84 Red.	.00	@ .00	
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WHEAT—No. 89 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 90 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 91 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 92 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 93 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 94 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 95 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 96 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 97 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 98 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 99 Red.	.00	@ .00	
WHEAT—No. 100 Red.	.00	@ .00	

## AFTER ALL.

Tom Barclay and Elizabeth Murray never understood each other very well, and yet they had been engaged for a year. They had known each other long before the engagement, too, but although a man seldom understood a woman, Tom was even more dense in this respect than most men; and Elizabeth, more difficult than most women for any man to comprehend, unconscious of the fact, wondered at Tom's many failures in this direction.

They were very good friends, however, and thought they loved each other. And even so, in strict confidence, as he said, were engaged to be married. To Miss Murray was already at the mercy of dressmakers and milliners, for it was December—late December—and the wedding was set for the 10th of January.

One night, the dressmakers and milliners, having kindly visited their claims for a few hours, Barclay called to see his prospective bride. He was not in the best possible humor; an ugly east wind drove the sleet into his face as he walked the few blocks from the cable cars to Miss Murray's home, for Tom thought too much of his horses to take them out on such a night; a man had failed him in an important business appointment, and it is quite possible that he was a little bit out of his mind.

Now it happened that Elizabeth was nearly worn out with the turmoil incident to the preparations for a fashionable wedding. She was nervous and irritable; probably the east wind affected her hair; she needed some one to smooth her hair; and her mind was wandering. "I don't know what she was doing," he thought, "but she was not in the best possible humor; an ugly east wind drove the sleet into his face as he walked the few blocks from the cable cars to Miss Murray's home, for Tom thought too much of his horses to take them out on such a night; a man had failed him in an important business appointment, and it is quite possible that he was a little bit out of his mind."

"Thank fortune," he said ungraciously, kissing her as a matter of course, and dropping into a chair. "This dress-making row will soon be over. I've been seen you for a month. I won't have a dressmaker on the place after we are married."

Mr. Barclay did not mean anything by this speech; it was simply an ebullition of temper, and Elizabeth should have met it as such. It suited her mood, however, to retort with:

"Indeed! I mean to have a dressmaker in the house all the time. I would not have a single dress made, especially in this unmanageable mood, that the young girl soon-to-become-a-wife was in no condition to meet impatiently."

"Well," then common sense asserted itself, and he laughed. "Do you know, Beth, we are just ready to quarrel about nothing, any wife will probably do as she pleases."

Miss Murray did not smile. She was morbidly sensitive, and an ugly thought had lodged in her brain. She said quietly: